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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/901,577	07/11/2001	Tsuyoshi Saito	KOKUSAI069	4806

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EXAMINER

UNGAR, DANIEL M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2132

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/901,577

Applicant(s)

SAITO ET AL.

Examiner

Daniel M. Ungar

Art Unit

2132

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

1. Claims 1-15 have been examined. Appropriate sections of 35 U.S.C. have been quoted in previous Office Actions.

SPECIFICATION

2. In light of amendments to the abstract of the disclosure, objections thereto are hereby withdrawn.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. 112

3. In light of amendments to the claims to clarify the subject matter, rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph are withdrawn.

RESPONSE TO ARGUMENTS / AMENDMENTS

4. Applicant's arguments are moot in light of new grounds for rejection, necessitated by amendments to the claims.

CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

5. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Ogushi et al., U.S. Patent Number 6,385,497, in view of Bown et al., U.S. Patent Number 4,414,621.
6. Regarding claims 1, 3, and 4, Ogushi et al. disclose a remote control system for one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses capable of accessing a supervisory device (see column 2, line 59 - column 3, line 3; claim 15) from a remote operation device through a communication line (see column 3, lines 10-30), that enables the same operations by the remote device as those carried out by the supervisory device to be performed on the semiconductor manufacturing apparatus(es) (see column 1, lines 35-43; column 4, lines 48-59).
7. Although Ogushi et al. disclose data exchange between the supervisory device and the remote device (see column 3, lines 46-54; column 4, lines 14-21), they do not explicitly disclose that the remote operation device displays the same screen *simultaneously* as that displayed in the supervisory device. Nevertheless, Bown et al. disclose a remote terminal operating another remote

terminal wherein the same image is simultaneously displayed on both screens, and any operation by one device can be carried out by the other (see column 3, lines 38-59). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to precisely monitor the information outputted by the supervisory device and control the operating data to the supervisory device, and would therefore find it obvious to have used the simultaneous display system of Bown et al. in the semiconductor manufacturing remote control system of Ogushi et al.

8. Regarding claim 2, Ogushi et al. discloses the supervisory device performing user authentication on the remote operation device (see column 6, lines 27-32; claims 12 and 13).

9. Regarding claims 5 and 13, Ogushi et al. disclose a remote control system for one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses comprising

a local area network system including a host device and one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses (see column 3, lines 10-14; figure 1);

a remote operation device with a communication element accessible to the host device on the semiconductor manufacturing side by way of a communication line (see column 3, lines 15-30);

on the host device an IP routing function and protocols for remote control operation, and a communication element receiving a call incoming from the communication line (see column 1, lines 44-57; column 3, lines 31-45; column 4, lines 48-59);

the host device performing user authentication (see column 6, lines 27-32; claims 12 and 13);

the remote device remotely controlling and operating the host device, *wherein the remote operating device enables the same operations as those carried out by the host device* (see column 1, lines 35-43; column 4, lines 48-59).

10. Although Ogushi et al. disclose data exchange between the supervisory device and the remote device (see column 3, lines 46-54; column 4, lines 14-21), they do not explicitly disclose that the remote operation device displays the same screen *simultaneously* as that displayed in the supervisory device. Nevertheless, Bown et al. disclose a remote terminal operating another remote terminal wherein the same image is simultaneously displayed on both screens, and any operation by one device can be carried out by the other (see column 3, lines 38-59). One of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to precisely monitor the information outputted by the supervisory device and control the operating data to the supervisory device, and would therefore find it obvious to have used the simultaneous display system of Bown et al. in the semiconductor manufacturing remote control system of Ogushi et al.

11. Regarding claim 6, Ogushi et al. fail to disclose a modem as a communication element. Bown et al., in a similar field of endeavor, do disclose a modem as a communication element (see abstract; figure 2, item 11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included a modem in both the host device and the remote device to connect the two.

12. Regarding claim 7, Ogushi et al. disclose that the host device and the remote operation device are connected in communication means through a network (see column 1, lines 58-66). Thus it is inherent that each includes a terminal adapter as a communication element.

13. Claims 8-12, 14, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogushi et al. in view of Bown et al., as established above, in further view of Crater et al., U.S. Patent Number 5,805,442.

Ogushi et al. disclose a remote control system for one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses comprising

- a local area network system including a plurality of host devices and one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses (see column 3, lines 10-14; figure 1);
- a remote operation device with a communication element accessible to the host devices on the semiconductor manufacturing side by way of a communication line (see column 3, lines 15-30);
- on the host device an IP routing function and protocols for remote control operation, and a communication element receiving a call incoming from the communication line (see column 1, lines 44-57; column 3, lines 31-45; column 4, lines 48-59);
- the host devices performing user authentication (see column 6, lines 27-32; claims 12 and 13);

the remote device remotely controlling and operating the host devices, *wherein the remote operating device enables the same operations as those carried out by the host device* (see column 1, lines 35-43; column 4, lines 48-59).

14. Although Ogushi et al. disclose a plurality of host devices connected with one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses, they do not explicitly disclose a router as a communication element. Likewise, they do not explicitly disclose a router as the communication element of the remote operation device to connect it to the host devices. Nevertheless, Crater et al., in a similar field of endeavor, disclose routing to communicate between the hosts and their clients, and between the hosts and the remote device (see column 1, line 53 - column 2, line 9; column 4, lines 18-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized a router to facilitate IP communication in the local area network and to the remote device.

15. Although Ogushi et al. disclose data exchange between the supervisory device and the remote device (see column 3, lines 46-54; column 4, lines 14-21), they do not explicitly disclose that the remote operation device displays the same screen *simultaneously* as that displayed in the supervisory device. Nevertheless, Bown et al. disclose a remote terminal operating another remote terminal wherein the same image is simultaneously displayed on both screens, and any operation by one device can be carried out by the other (see column 3, lines 38-59). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to precisely monitor the information outputted by the supervisory device and control the operating data to the supervisory device, and would therefore find it obvious to have used the simultaneous display system of Bown et al. in the semiconductor manufacturing remote control system of Ogushi et al.

16. Regarding claim 9, Ogushi et al. disclose the host devices and the remote devices connecting via the internet (see column 1, lines 43 and 51 and 63).

17. Regarding claim 10, Ogushi et al. disclose communication line between the host devices and the remote device to be the internet (see column 1, lines 43 and 51 and 63), which meets the limitation of a wide area network. However, they fail to explicitly disclose the communication line

between the host devices and the remote device to be a local area network. Nevertheless, Crater et al., in a similar field of endeavor, disclose the communication line to be a local area network or a wide area network (see column 3, lines 27-33; column 6, lines 7-20). Given these teachings it would have been obvious to use the system of Ogushi et al. with a communication line that is either a local area network or a wide area network to perform the remote operations either internal or external to the organization.

18. Regarding claim 11, Ogushi et al. disclose a remote control system for one or more semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses comprising

a local area network system including a plurality of host devices and one or more

semiconductor manufacturing apparatuses (see column 3, lines 10-14; column 7, lines 11-34; figure 1);

an access server as its communication element connected with the host devices (see claims 20 and 21);

a plurality of remote operation devices with a plurality of communication elements accessible to the host devices on the semiconductor manufacturing side by way of a communication network (see column 7, lines 11-34; column 3, lines 15-30);

on the host devices an IP routing function and protocols for remote control operation (see column 1, lines 44-57; column 3, lines 31-45; column 4, lines 48-59);

the host devices performing user authentication (see column 6, lines 27-32; claims 12 and 13);

the remote device remotely controlling and operating the host devices (see column 1, lines 35-43; column 4, lines 48-59).

19. Ogushi et al. do not explicitly disclose the use of a plurality of communication networks to connect between the host devices and the remote devices. However, Crater et al. present a plurality of communication networks by which to connect the devices, and their respective communication elements (see column 6, lines 50-58; column 7, lines 22-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make available a plurality of communication networks to allow access in a plurality of ways.

20. Although Ogushi et al. disclose data exchange between the supervisory device and the remote device (see column 3, lines 46-54; column 4, lines 14-21), they do not explicitly disclose that the remote operation device displays the same screen *simultaneously* as that displayed in the supervisory device. Nevertheless, Bown et al. disclose a remote terminal operating another remote terminal wherein the same image is simultaneously displayed on both screens, and any operation by one device can be carried out by the other (see column 3, lines 38-59). One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to precisely monitor the information outputted by the supervisory device and control the operating data to the supervisory device, and would therefore find it obvious to have used the simultaneous display system of Bown et al. in the semiconductor manufacturing remote control system of Ogushi et al.

21. Regarding claim 12, Ogushi et al. do not explicitly disclose the use of a plurality of communication networks to connect between the host devices and the remote devices. However, Crater et al. present a plurality of communication networks, including a public telephone network, the internet, and a local area network, by which to connect the devices, and their respective communication elements (see column 6, lines 50-58; column 7, lines 22-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make available a plurality of communication networks to allow access in a plurality of ways.

CONCLUSION

22. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2132

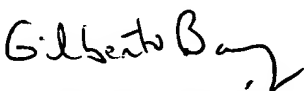
23. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel M. Ungar whose telephone number is 571.272.7960. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 Monday - Thursday, Alt. Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571.272.3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Art Unit 2132

Daniel M. Ungar


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